

HEAVY GAINS BY THE ALLIES IN INTENSE FIGHTING

THRILLING SCENES ON BATTLEFIELDS OF MARNE WHEN ALLIES OVERWHELM INVASION

Situation Can Be Summed Up By the Statement That Germans Have Met Their Briefest, Bloodiest Defeat--Before Germans Retreated Across Marne They Denuded the Territory--Enormous Amount of Booty and Many Prisoners Captured.

English Heroine Who Was Ambulance Driver Wounded--Refused Treatment Until Wounded Men Cared For--Graphic Story of Dramatic Scene When Enemy Began His Historic Retreat From the Marne a Second Time.

By Wilbur Forrest.

Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

With the French Armies, July 20--Up to Saturday morning the Franco-Americans had recaptured roughly twenty square miles of territory between the Aisne and the Marne, over thirty villages, and according to reports not yet official about 400 cannon and 20,000 prisoners.

While the advance is proceeding more slowly here, the French troops south of the Marne on a fifteen mile front from Fosseux to Douilly have thrown the enemy back and are advancing towards the Marne.

The latter is an indication that the Germans are denuding the territory south of the Marne of reserves for the Aisne-Marne front and are probably contemplating a complete withdrawal due to the danger of having the Marne at their backs.

Bloodiest German Defeat.

It is one of the first results of the Aisne-Marne advance. From present indications the enemy's entire advance gained in his offensive launched last Monday has dwindled, leaving the situation to be summed up as the briefest, bloodiest German defeat.

One type of the enemy tanks used in the present battle is the new baby model, about the size of a small elephant, but having far more speed and agility. Credit for the speedy advance of prisoners is due to them in many cases.

The heaviest enemy reactions may be expected in the next two days on the plateau dominating Soissons on the southwest. The Crown Prince will presumably also throw his weight into the Aisne where Allied troops are approaching Soissons from the west.

Over eighty thousand enemy shock troops have thus been thrown into the line between the Aisne and the Marne. A majority of them have been stationed above the Ourcq where the resistance to the allied advance grows constantly stiffer.

When the Allied advance between the Ourcq and the Aisne placed Paris outside of the enemy's considerations temporarily probably and perhaps permanently, the success is also near a point which will allow the big French naval guns to fire again with good chances of success at the "Big Bertha's."

An English Heroine.

Among the heroines of the present battle is Miss Dufour, an English girl ambulance driver, who was gravely wounded by a shell while transporting two patients. The ambulance was destroyed. She crawled a considerable distance to the hospital to notify the doctors and refused treatment until the patients were cared for. She has been proposed for the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

I entered tonight the observation post where General Mangin, leader of the Franco-American forces north of the Ourcq, has been directing the battle all day long. Immersed in the most delicate, most trying work, the famous leader took time to announce to the Tribune correspondent that all was doing well.

He called particular attention to the official communiques which had now been read in America--17,000 prisoners and 280 cannon, so far counted. One officer with whom I talked later suggested that the figures were modest.

Villers-Cotterets Forest, which acted as a screen for the Allied advance beginning Thursday and which proved during the enemy drive of over

can troops and compared them with his own. I saw the victorious Allied advance.

A dozen villages, many hills and wooded valleys and a powerful telescope I was able to see a majority of these villages, which the big staff map at the general's side showed were all-American hands.

Beyond them columns of smoke were rising in the still atmosphere. It was the smoke of bursting shells, the fire of machine guns, the fire of the Allied line.

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entirely in the hands of the Allies. They were so close that 200 of them in single file were entrusted to a guard of five French cavalrymen. They were mostly Bavarians, not overly strong, but showing no signs of underfeeding or lack of equipment. A French officer who speaks German fluently ascertained that these prisoners were from units of "holding troops" placed in the line from the Aisne to the Marne where the German high command was not expecting a counter-offensive.

The German troops, the prisoners said, had been told that the Allies were entirely incapable of an offensive, because reserves were lacking and the every available soldier would be needed to defend sectors where Hindenburg would to attack. There was unanimous admission among the captives that the sudden attack at 4.35 Thursday morning was a complete surprise.

Storm Aids Allies.

The violent storm allowed the French tanks to take their places without discovery, and at daybreak, behind barbed wire along the battle lines, taking up the noise which the storm had so effectively covered. The tanks were in what in some places was a veritable cross country run.

Many prisoners were caught in the fields peacefully reaping wheat and corn. Incidentally had been planted by French farmers who had fled before the enemy's advance in June to the Marne.

The German high command had promised the soldiers in that sector a peaceful harvest, but the French command would differently, and planned to take the big counter-drive in forty-eight hours.

Allied Airplanes Busy.

Along the Marne front, especially on Monday, the Allied aeroplanes hovered and circled aloft, reporting back to the command the progress of the operations. The artillery work was intense, and strongly massed French guns south of the river were firing constantly while the enemy's divisions were in great numbers and added to the din, which, I am informed, could be heard fifty miles away.

In previous fighting the allied bombing squadrons were very active in searching out the troops concentrations and convoy trains, casting their bombs and returning to home bases immediately. In this drive the enemy has not been able to make a surprise attack as in Flanders or Picardy, and on the Aisne. Therefore, from artillery and machine gun fire are mounting high.

I have seen General Gouraud's marvelous army which stretches across the plains of Champagne east of Rheims, met the tremendous shock of some twenty-five enemy divisions in their tracks with tremendous losses. I was at city of Chalons on the Marne at the same hour that the German troops were beginning to enter the city, but the only Germans I saw were prisoners.

Steam Roller Failed.

The "steam roller" had failed to roll and on a 35 kilometre front to the north at that moment the piles of enemy dead loomed another story.

We had had the day's work General Gouraud's first words of the correspondent after an introduction. Then he said in simple phrases the man to whom the credit goes for the success of the day's work, the plan of the operation, the plan of the operation, the plan of the operation.

Immense Booty.

We learned through the telephone that eighteen guns had been captured in the vicinity of Courchamps and were being sent to the rear.

At many points on the 40 kilometre line of attack the infantry passed beyond the German artillery position and began to enter the villages, accompanying the troops stopped round up German guns and assure immediate possession of the enemy cannon. When the entire booty had been counted the total reached three figures.

Beside the tank fleet, aeroplanes, flying extremely low, accompanied the troops and began wireless reports of victory from the start. At night the aeroplanes sent back word by radio that they had discovered German reserves hurrying up to stiffen the German lines against the dash of the Allied troops.

While the tanks were advancing through the lines so rapidly that in one hour they had entered the village.

Galloping Horsemen.

Between the Ourcq and the Aisne the tanks advanced deep into enemy territory by noon to allow cavalry men in small squads to pass through and enter down the valley to scout and dash into villages. Squads of horsemen galloping through the lines in pursuit of the enemy was a most inspiring spectacle of the troops.

The cavalry engaged the Germans at many points, using their short carbines to advantage and playing a role such as they have not had the opportunity to enjoy since the German retreat from the Somme in March, 1917.

North of the Ourcq, the French advanced their lines so rapidly that in one smaller sector they deemed it a loss of time to stop and clean out a wood knowing that parties of Germans were hidden. A unit of American reserves was called upon to scour this wood, while the French forged ahead. Though this particular American unit had never before under fire and in a narrow area a stiff resistance it fought until all the hidden nests of Germans had been cleaned up. They brought in 29 prisoners who did not seem displeased at being prisoners.

Glad to Be Taken.

I saw hundreds of prisoners after the day's advance whose faces plainly showed that they were not discontented.

The officer pointed out the position of the American unit on the map and told me its name. I afterward saw

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ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY RETREATS ACROSS MARNE

Continued from Page One.

In none of the other theatres, except the Soissons-Rheims salient is there any fighting of great moment in progress. The British in northern France and Flanders are continuing their daily patrol encounters and taking prisoners, while the guns of both Germans and British are keeping up their reciprocal bombardments.

The German Retreat.

With the French Army in France, July 21--(By the Associated Press)--From heights overlooking the Marne the correspondent observed the scene of the battle throughout yesterday until after nightfall. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British and Italian divisions, which by vigorous counter-attacks and manoeuvres had brought about a precipitate retreat of the German Crown Prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing to the northern bank of the Marne.

These troops did not get across the river without having tried for several days to ascend the Marne Valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday morning into the valley of the Marne where he occupied a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately.

Even when they reached the northern side of the river the Germans had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies of ammunition and food were meagre, for the French and American guns poured projectiles over the crests into the ravines and along the roads leading to the river.

Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows, evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear in order to escape the danger of being cut off. The airman carried out their task with extreme difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane; yet they flew and did wonderful work, reporting frequently to the allied commanders, who could thus train the artillery on places where the Germans were massing.

HAYING HAS BEGUN UP ST. JOHN RIVER

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, July 21--An auto drive through the country this afternoon shows the crops looking extremely well and many of the farmers have commenced haying. Hay, wheat, oats, and potatoes are far above the average. The young potato bugs are making their appearance, but they are not as numerous as in former years.

THE WEATHER

Maritime--Moderate winds; fair and warm.

Washington, July 21--New England fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, shifting.

Toronto, July 21--Since Saturday morning good showers have occurred in nearly all parts of the western provinces, with a change to a weather while from the Great Lakes eastward the weather has been fine, with high temperature in Ontario and western Quebec, and moderate temperature further east.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	54	70
Edmonton	42	64
London	62	97
Toronto	62	92
Ottawa	62	90
Montreal	64	86
Quebec	55	70
Halifax	58	72

Such a Sweet Dream--But sweeter still are Moir's Chocolates in reality. Moir's fillings are deliciously different and the coatings so thick, smooth and rich.

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Shirts Enough To Suit Everybody

Whatever your preference it will have full sway if you buy now and that means choice from a large array.

The way in which Gilmour's shirts are made is pretty well known, they're as good as shirts can be made. And the neck fits--some customers say better than any they ever wore.

From \$1.25 to \$3; silk fronts and cuffs, \$2.25 and \$2.75; all silk, \$5.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Open Friday evenings; close Saturdays at 1; during June, July and August.

BORN

YOUNG--At Silver Falls, Sunday, July 21st, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

LEWIS-McLEOD--At the home of the bride's parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. McLeod, Wolfville, N. S., on July 19, by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. G. T. Lewis, of Yarmouth, father of the groom, Harrison Flint Lewis, and Miss Blanche McLeod.

DEATHS

WARD--In this city on the 20th inst., at her residence, 48 Summer street, Mary Ann, widow of Henry Ward, aged 74 years, leaving one son and one daughter to mourn.

NARRAWAY--At her residence 40 Orange street on the 21st inst., Hannah M. Narraway, widow of the late Rev. J. R. Narraway, aged 88 years. Funeral from Centenary church on Tuesday at 3 p. m. No flowers by request.

HUMPHREY--Suddenly at Fort William, Que., on the 18th inst., Allen Katie, dearly beloved daughter of Sylvester Z. and Elizabeth G. Humphrey, leaving her parents, three brothers and three sisters. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IN MEMORIAM

McMASTER--In loving memory of Amelia J. McMaster, who departed this life on July 21st, 1915. "Gone but not forgotten."

MINIATURE ALMANAC

July--Phases of the Moon. Last Quarter, 1st. . . . 4h. 43m. a.m. New Moon, 8th. . . . 4h. 23m. a.m. First Quarter, 16th. . . . 2h. 25m. a.m. Full Moon, 23rd. . . . 4h. 55m. p.m. Last Quarter, 30th. . . . 9h. 14m. a.m.

SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED. A number of soldiers from the Military Hospital, St. James street, were entertained Saturday by the home of Mrs. and Miss Brock. Refreshments were served by the members of the Y. W. P. A.

Citizens of this city kindly placed their autos at the disposal of the men and this coupled with the entertainment made a pleasant outing. Refreshments were generally dispensed to the boys on the grounds, and the events are now looked forward to by the boys.

IT STOPPED MY SUFFERING

Said Mrs. Jaynes, Speaking of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Anderson, S. C.--"I got into an awful condition with my doctor's aid. I was an organic displacement. I would have pain in my back and my legs. I would have to put hot clothes on me and give me morphine. The doctor said I would never be any better without an operation and I would never have any children without it. A neighbor who knew what my medicine would do advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I did and it made me a well woman and the next September gave birth to a healthy baby boy."

—Mrs. SALLIE JAYNES, 27 Lyon St., Anderson, S. C.

The letters which you see constantly publishing from women in every section of this country prove beyond question the merit of this famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SPORTS

WON T

Defeated 7th C. racks Square Score Ten To

Y. M. C. I. clinched the Patriotic B. afternoon on Barrack. won defeated a team

West side, to the game was a fast who is lately seen by Queen Square diam. performed for the 7th Saturday showing up Nixon and Doherty for the Y. M. C. I. hard to break down, C. G. R. boys always